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ORGANISING OUR WOMAN-POWER

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# The Common Cause

## OF HUMANITY.

**The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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*[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]*

# Notes and News.

### Women in Industry after the War.

As we go to press, the Annual Conference of the Labour Party is taking place at Manchester, and resolutions are being discussed that may vitally affect the position of women in industry. The programme of the Conference has been discussed in the Press from many points of view, but there has been scarcely a suggestion, amid all the comment, that women are as much concerned as men in the problems of reconstruction after the war, and that their point of view must be considered. *The Times*, however, in an article on "The Trade Union Outlook," on January 22nd, puts forward the suggestion that women should be allowed freedom "to undertake any task or carry out any process," provided that unemployment is prevented, and an effective guarantee for the maintenance of the standard rate is conceded, together with "a constitution for the factory and the industry."

"If," says the writer, "the Government asks the skilled crafts to forego the restoration of their monopoly, the skilled craftsmen have an irresistible claim to have (i.) an absolute guarantee against unemployment; (ii.) an absolute guarantee that their standard rates shall suffer no reduction, now or in the future.

"On the other hand, if these two guarantees are effectively secured to them, it is suggested that there is no reason why, in the interests of a national settlement, the skilled crafts should not abandon their monopoly, and allow the employer to put any person, male or female, to any work, conditional on (i.) the fixed standard rate for the work as actually performed being paid; and (ii.) on the person immediately joining the trade union concerned (which must, of course, be open to that person).

"It is worth remembering that exactly this freedom has long been conceded by the cotton spinners—one of the strongest and most successful of unions—upon exactly these two conditions."

The problem of providing safeguards against the exploitation of female labour, and the consequent reduction of the standard of wages, on the one hand, while maintaining, on the other, women's right to undertake any work of which they are capable, is extremely emplicated, but we are confident that it can be solved, for the benefit of the whole nation, if both employers and trade unions will take a sufficiently broad view.

### The New Armies of Women.

The demand for women workers to replace the men who are being called up is growing already to extraordinary proportions. The Board of Agriculture are asking for half a million women for the land; the Munitions Department require another half-million women; the War Office also are asking for women workers.

With the recruiting there will be no difficulty. Former snubs, checks, and rebuffs will be forgotten, and countless women will come forward, eager to spend themselves in their country's service. But how is this magnificent reserve of strength going to be utilised? Who will officer the new armies? So far as we are at present informed, no attempt has yet been made in constructive organisation; no preparation for selecting the right recruits; no pretence of calling women-organisers who know their business into counsel in any effective way. In fact, so far, the advice of experienced women, if asked, has been persistently ignored. Are we to be condemned once more to plough our way to efficiency through a morass of male muddle? Germany, a country where organisation is supposed to be understood, has at any rate realised the imperative necessity of establishing the principle that *women shall be officered by women*, and as a preliminary, the directresses of women's service (already appointed) are well-known promoters of the movement for women's emancipation. In an article headed "Germany's Women-War-Councillors! Why not Here too?" *The Daily Mail* comments on "an event of epoch-making importance in Germany," and says it is a departure which contains a suggestion for Great Britain for "women who have made names for themselves as leaders of their sex in peace ought to be capable of rendering valuable services as organisers of women in war." Our present system, or want of system, is based on hole-and-corner appointments. Then a heterogeneous crowd of women is handed over to be directed by a sprinkling of bewildered masculine officials—and the result is a chaos, out of which the submerged department re-issues in time, after plentiful and painful revisions. The only principle which can be discerned in the whole business is male control at all costs; or if there is obviously no "control," at any rate "all higher salaries reserved for the male sex." They manage these things better, it seems, in Germany.

### Women Workers for the Land.

Fortunately, the Board of Agriculture has set a good example by appointing an experienced woman organiser, Miss Talbot, as Director of its Women's Labour Branch, so we may hope for good results here. Miss Talbot states that reports that Government have arranged to raise an army of women land workers, to be rationed, billeted, and uniformed on army lines, are rather premature. Such a scheme is being considered, but as yet it has not been definitely decided that the military style of organisation will be adopted. The scheme will be worked in conjunction with the women's county committees, which are doing good work, and also in connection with the men's county committees. Women who will offer their services for the duration of the war are most urgently needed under the new scheme, but seasonal workers will be welcome as well. It is hoped that a large number of educated women will come forward.

## Wasted Service.

While appeals are being made to women for all kinds of work in the service of the nation, the papers are still full of advertisements for servants to minister to the idle. Here are a few examples, appearing in the same paper in a single day: "Upper and under housemaid wanted; six maids; three in family"; "Under-housemaid, for town only; two in family; five servants kept"; "Housemaid; three in family; seven servants kept"; "Head-parlourmaid; family, two; nine servants kept"; "Parlourmaid; one lady; three maids." Many well-to-do people have set a good example, either by lending their houses for some kind of war work, or by shutting up some of their rooms, and cutting down their domestic staff; but others still appear to be making little or no attempt to simplify their mode of living. Meanwhile, mothers of families, and other busy women, are finding it difficult to get any domestic help at all. One servant each would be a generous allowance in war time, even for people doing important work, and any service in excess of this might well be either heavily taxed or forbidden altogether.

## Women in the Great Explosion.

"The conduct of the women ever since the disaster occurred has been beyond all praise." This was the opinion of many of the helpers who live near the district where the munitions explosion occurred, and who from the first hours have been looking after the victims of that great disaster. They said that when the women, running with their tiny children vaguely, aimlessly away from the danger zone, were brought into the central shelter, they astonished everyone by the courage and steadiness they displayed. The experience they had been through had been enough to shatter the strongest nerves; many of them were not only suffering from shock, but were more or less wounded. Many of the children were injured, and worse still, many children were lost: one might have looked for hysterical, clamant grief, and, instead, there was quiet patience. The children, too, were wonderful; one heard many stories of the pluck with which they submitted to the painfulness of the necessary treatment and dressing. The mothers spoke with great pride of the way their children had behaved at the time of the explosion.

Down in the very heart of the shattered settlement, where few of the women remained in their ruined homes, one found the same spirit of cool courage and an admirable disinclination to talk sensationally about the horrors of the experience. For instance, one woman happened to say that her sister-in-law, whose house was wrecked, was expecting her baby to be born in a few weeks. "Did she suffer very much from the shock?" asked a visitor. "Well," said the woman carefully, "it didn't do her any good." And that cautious under-statement was very typical.

The courage was of an enduring quality. Two days after the disaster the report was that "the women are marvellously uncomplaining." And yet they are so wretched. They may talk calmly, but their eyes are full of tears.

## Increased Allowances for Sailors' and Soldiers' Families.

The promised scheme of increased separation allowances has now been settled by the Government. The new scale for soldiers' wives will be as follows:—

| | Present scale | New scale. |
|---|---|---|
| Wife ... ... ... ... | 12s. 6d. ... | 12s. 6d. |
| Wife and one child ... ... | 17s. 6d. ... | 19s. 6d. |
| Wife and two children ... ... | 21s. ... | 24s. 6d. |
| Wife and three children ... | 23s. ... | 28s. |
| Wife and four children ... ... | 25s. ... | 31s. |

There will be an addition of 3s. for each additional child, as compared with the present scale of 2s. The additional 3s. 6d. a week in the case of London families will be retained.

The allowance for sailors' families is:—

| | Present scale. | New scale. |
|---|---|---|
| Wife ... ... ... ... | 6s. ... | 6s. |
| Wife and one child ... .. | 10s. ... | 12s. |
| Wife and two children ... .. | 13s. ... | 16s. 6d. |
| Wife and three children ... | 15s. ... | 20s. |
| Wife and four children ... | 17s. ... | 22s. |

The scale of separation allowances is lower for sailors than for soldiers, the sailor, as a rule, being better paid, and therefore able to make larger remittances to his wife.

Where the wife of a sailor or a soldier without children is unable from ill-health or other cause to supplement her separation allowance by her earnings, and her income is insufficient to meet the increased cost of living, her case will be considered by the local War Pension Committees of the Statutory Committee. Claims for increased allowances to dependants of sailors and soldiers on the ground of increased cost of living will be similarly considered.

An Association, to be called "The Naval and Military War Pensions' and Welfare League," is to be formed, with Mr. Hogge, M.P. (Pensions Minister), as President. Its objects will be to remedy all inequalities and injustices in the grant and administration of pensions, and generally to watch over and protect the interests of all disabled men and their dependants.

## The Soldier's Wife.

It is to be hoped that a stop will be put to certain practices in connection with the treatment of soldiers' wives, which, though within the actual letter of the law, are quite against the spirit in which the nation expects our soldiers and their dependants to be dealt with. A local correspondent of *The Times* states that the War Office, having learned that the sick wife of a soldier had entered Kingston Infirmary as a paying patient, threatened to withdraw her allowance under a regulation made twenty years ago, and is now claiming from the Kingston Board of Guardians the return of the money paid by the woman to them. The local Pensions Committee find it impossible at present to get the woman into a nursing home, and in the circumstances desire to establish the principle that the infirmary is the poor man's nursing home; they have, therefore, passed a resolution strongly condemning the action of the War Office. Local Committees throughout the country are to be asked to pass similar resolutions.

## Women and the Bar.

Mr. Holford Knight's resolution at the annual meeting of the Bar in favour of the admission of women as barristers was defeated by an overwhelming majority. In moving his resolution Mr. Holford Knight urged the Bar to reconsider the question in the light of the experience of the war, which had brought out the extraordinary diversity of capacity shown by women. We had seen women occupying many new positions, in which they had shown the qualities necessary to obtain success at the Bar. The dominant consideration for him was the public utility of the proposal. After the war we should need to mobilise all the intelligence and capacity we could discover, and to make serviceable all the available energy and personal equipment that could be used for the country's welfare. We should have to look to capacity, and not to sex. The legal profession could not remain outside the operation of this principle.

Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., who seconded the resolution, said he thought that ourselves and Japan were the only two countries among the Allies who were hanging back from taking the important step of admitting women to the Bar. Was the Bar going to be the only profession in this country to say that women were not fitted for new avenues of service?

Various arguments against the admission of women were brought forward by the opposition; but the only argument that had any ring of sincerity was the appeal to self-interest, and even that was absurdly exaggerated.

"Everyone knows," says *The Manchester Guardian* in commenting on the decision of the meeting, "that there will be every year one or two women far better fitted to appear in court than 30 or 40 per cent. of the men who are admitted, and every man who denies so self-evident a proposition is either a humbug or weak in the head. The only valid argument against their admission is that the women, or a few of them, would be so good that they would diminish the amount of work available for the men, and the members of the Bar, being good trade unionists, rejected the resolution *solely on that account*. Their point of view was exactly that of the Salford tramguards in their recent strike which has been submitted to arbitration. The Salford tramguards were of the two the more reasonable, but everyone knows from the experience of other countries that, for various reasons, not by any means all due to superior male efficiency, the amount of work at the Bar that is at stake is 1 or 2 per cent. of the total. That the members of the Bar for the sake of this fraction should have the conceit to pretend that only males have the ability to practise is most discreditable."

It has been suggested in an influential quarter that the best way of obtaining admission of women to the legal profession would be to get some member of Parliament in sympathy with the movement to introduce a Bill into Parliament, and we understand that steps are being taken to ascertain the views of likely supporters in the House.

## Women's Labour League Conference.

A surprisingly large number of Delegates were present at the Annual Conference of the Women's Labour League, held in Manchester, on Monday of this week, in spite of the rise in railway fares and the awkwardness in travelling in these days, when the train service has been so greatly reduced.

### The "Ban of Subjection."

Mrs. Lewis Donaldson, of Leicester, in her presidential address, referred to conditions after the war. She said they realised that as the nation cannot be the same after this great cataclysm, all their efforts must be bent towards helping it to be not only a new, but a purified and ennobled England. "We desire to be citizens of our own nation," she added. "That all men should have the rights of citizenship is also our belief, but we need urgently that the ban of subjection should be removed from womanhood itself as being a disastrous hindrance to the State, a clog artificial and absurd to our usefulness, and a serious injury to the status of wifehood and motherhood. It will seem to us that had women had their share in the management of affairs in our own and other countries, such a mess could not have come about. We women understand the value of human life."

Passing to the question of women's employment and its conditions after the war, she asked: "Is woman going to leave the arena of commerce—to lay down her uniform as tram-conductor, postman, and the rest, and go back to her pots and kettles, to unpaid, and worse, unconsidered work, or to the lower alleys of factory work and other industry which she has hitherto traversed, or is she not? And if she stays where she is, how, and on what terms, is she to stay? An organisation to combine women in certain trades sent out recently a form of questions to the enquiry, 'Do you wish after the war to return to your former work or to stay in what you are doing now?' Of 3,000 answers, 2,500 were 'To stay in the work I am doing now.' The question arises: Have these women learnt enough of brotherhood to combine, to refuse to undercut each other, or to injure the returning men by undercutting them? A great tangle and a great task are here."

### The Double Standard of Morality.

Passing on to the subject of education, Mrs. Donaldson spoke of the need of a revival of the spiritual ideals of the League. They were told, she said, that there was to be a great increase of venereal disease after the war. Its prevalence was already of almost incredible extent. The report of the Royal Commission should be discussed by each branch of the League. How much of vice and its awful consequence, disease, was due to complete ignorance of health laws and the iniquitous teaching of two standards of morality for men and women?

### Munition Workers' Wages.

Miss Mary Macarthur, tendering greetings from women trade unionists, said a revolution had taken place in the necessity for women's organisation. Commenting on the rate of wages paid to munition workers, she pointed out that there were still thousands of women tied to their employers at wages less than those paid to the famous white slaves of Cradley Heath. In her experience there was no Government department which had been more prolific of promises than the Ministry of Munitions, and no department that had ever fallen so far short of fulfilling its promises. In the future, however, women would be in the position of being able to demand their rights. The future was full of promise for women workers and the wives of workers. Women were going to come out of this inferno with broken hearts and bleeding feet, but they were going to do so with a strange, new, and a terrible wisdom. It was strange to reflect that before the war women were only the mothers of men. Now they had risen to the dizzy heights of the makers of machine-guns. Although votes were denied to the mothers of men, it was extremely likely the Government would concede them to the makers of machine-guns. The future had great promise for women. Political power was coming, and the women were prepared to make good use of it.

### Enfranchisement of Women.

At the public meeting held in the evening, fine speeches were made by Dr. Ethel Bentham, Mr. Clynes, M.P., Mr. Anderson, M.P. Dr. Bentham dwelt very movingly on the deterioration in Child Life, which follows on the industrial employment of married women at low wages, and in occupations which entail great muscular and nervous exertion.

Mr. Anderson, earnestly supported by some of the women in the audience, dwelt on the inequalities which followed our present method of dealing with the sugar supply. He advocated a system of sugar tickets, which would regulate the supply allotted to households by the number of people in the family, and not by the amount of its income.

Mr. Clynes, in the part of his speech which was most loudly applauded, dwelt at considerable length on the Press reports which had appeared on the expected contents of the report of the Speaker's Conference, and poured ridicule on the idea that the House of Commons would receive a report which did not include some recommendations on Women's Suffrage.

It would have been a useful piece of education to those members of the Cabinet and the House of Commons who are standing in the way of the enfranchisement of women had they been present and felt the spirit of indignation which animated the Conference, when references were made to the possibility of the report of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform not containing specific recommendations to extend the vote to women. The resolution which was passed on this question, which at present is more a working women's question than it has ever been stated "that in view of the Press reports, this Conference calls upon the Labour Party to declare that no proposals of Electoral Reform shall be accepted by them which do not propose to confer enfranchisement upon women."

## WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND THE ELECTORAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

*The following letter, signed by the Honorary Officers of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, is being circulated to the Press:—*

"In view of the reports current in the press as to the findings of the Conference on Electoral Reform, and the general impression that these findings include no satisfactory reference to the question of Women's Suffrage, the Executive Committee of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies begs you to grant them space in your columns for a brief statement.

"At no time in the history of this country has there been such widespread support for any single non-party measure as there is to-day in support of the principle of Women's Suffrage. The opposition to it has dwindled to a few determined opponents, whose obstinacy deserves little consideration; and the imminence of the Imperial Conference, at which only the women of the Overseas Dominions are to be directly represented, brings the matter clearly in evidence.

"The demand for the inclusion of women in the electorate rests now upon their proved service to the State, and upon the grave danger that their continued disfranchisement will become when the problems of reconstruction are dealt with. Nothing will be so disastrous for the British Empire of the future as an industrial settlement in which women are not fairly treated; and nothing but enfranchisement can secure justice to them.

"The matter is of such urgent importance, and is now so long overdue, that we could but feel contempt for a Conference which had not had the courage to face it. If it is true that it has recommended that organisations of women cannot even intervene in elections to the extent now open to them, it is but an added disability, while the proposal that they shall pay still more for the upkeep of the members they may not elect is yet another injustice.

"If the current rumours are correct, we should feel it necessary to protest most seriously against the continued indecision of our rulers, who neglect to remedy an evil because they have no direct interest in so doing.—Yours, &c.,

"(Sgd.) Millicent Garrett Fawcett (President).
"Helena Auerbach (Hon. Treasurer).
"Evelyn M. L. Atkinson (Hon. Secretary).
"Ray Strachey (Hon. Parliamentary Secretary)."

## Equivalents.

Horse-power, says the dictionary in that inimitable style of its own, is "the power of a horse or its equivalent." The dictionary I consulted had been published before the war, so I hunted in vain for an explanation of what man-power and woman-power are. The author, who had such a complete command of the English language as to fill eight stout volumes with the words he knew about, seemed never to have heard of man-power or woman-power. However, mark the words, "the power of a horse *or its equivalent.*" You see at once that the author would have defined man-power as "the power of a man or its equivalent."

The Man-Power Board would really be better described as "The Power of a Man or its Equivalent Board"; then there would be no need to talk about a Woman-Power Board, because it would be obvious even to the meanest intellect in the Cabinet or out of it that Woman-Power is the Equivalent which the Board has to deal with.

I hope the noble women who have come forward to serve their country will not mind my calling them Equivalents. It is not a term of reproach in itself; whether it is or not, really depends on what one is said to be equivalent to; and in this case it means that these women are really equal to men in National Service. In July last, according to a Board of Trade return, there were 766,000 Equivalents. Since then there has been a great increase in their number, and it is not too much to say that by the end of this year there will be close on a million Equivalents in England; and every month that the war continues will see their numbers increased. Equivalents, said Lord Derby, are "part and parcel of our great army."

Now, some day—"be it soon or late," as Mr. Asquith says—the war will come to an end, and the Army will have to be demobilised. That is to say, the soldiers will have to be transferred from soldiering to industry. But what will demobilisation mean for Equivalents? It will mean that they will have to be transferred from war industry to peace industry. For after the war we must use all the productive power we can find if England is to maintain her leading position in the world's commerce. These million women who are the Equivalents of men in war-time must be maintained as the Equivalents of men in peace-time; they must not be merely thanked and sent home when the Army begins to demobilise. A proper use of the nation's wealth in workers will be no less necessary after the war than it is now, and we may well find the Man-Power Board a permanent institution.

The Government must not think that the problem of demobilising men from the Army is quite simple—that it only means transferring them to jobs now being done by women, while the women are just sent about their business. To do this would be about as sensible as to demobilise cavalry by transferring them into the Royal Flying Corps, and sending the Royal Flying Corps men home with or without thanks.

The women who are now working are part and parcel of our great Army, and when peace comes, *we have to make arrangements not only for the soldiers in the trenches, not only for the Royal Flying Corps, and the cavalry, and the A.S.C., and the rest of them, but also for the Equivalents, for the women who have worked equally hard, though in a different sphere, to win the war.*

Of course, this does not mean that women who are now filling men's places must be kept on at that work, and the men sent adrift. What it does mean is that when the man comes back, the woman must not be sent adrift; and that means, that soldiers must not be demobilised and let loose on the labour market so quickly and thoughtlessly as to throw hundreds of thousands of women out of employment. The interests of the women must be taken into account as well as the interests of the men, first, because it will be only ordinary justice to them, and, secondly, because any short-sighted policy which drives women out of industry will weaken the productive power of the nation as a whole.

*The interests of the women must be taken into account.* And there is only one way of making sure that they are taken into account. The Government must know that the Equivalents of men in war-time are the Equivalents of men in peace-time, and that the Equivalents of men in industry are the Equivalents of men in politics. The power which some men have to jog the memory of politicians through the vote must be given to all the members of our forces—soldiers, sailors, and women too. Then we may be sure that no vital interests will be overlooked when the nation moves forward after the war.

E. Burns.

### WOMEN IN THE DANGER ZONE.

The danger zone of every munition factory has now a larger proportion of women than men, and the tragedy of last Friday must bring home very clearly to everyone that our women are risking their lives for their country equally with our brave men at the Front. But, as *The Sunday Times* of last week points out, "the day before the explosion took place, the annual meeting of the Bar decided, by an overwhelming majority, that the profession of the law must remain closed to the graduates of Girton and Newnham and their sisters. . . . Is it consistent with our national honour to accept the services of intellectual and highly trained women in our T.N.T. factories and deny them the right to plead before our judges?

## FOR WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

A crowded meeting was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday in support of the work of the Y.W.C.A. on behalf of Women War Workers. Lord Sydenham spoke of the need of earnest, capable, well-trained women to minister to the needs of the brave women who were working so splendidly, and risking their health and their lives for their country. We owed our women a debt which we could never repay. Dr. Addison said that women had proved that there were very few operations which, with sufficient training, they were not capable of performing. With regard to the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions, he stated that it was one of the most important branches of the Ministry, and investigation had proved that the better standards were not philanthropic, but paid as a matter of business.

Miss Picton Turbervill made a moving appeal for further help, and described the urgent need for more and more recreation rooms. She said the Ministry were putting up canteens, but they were not prepared to put up recreation rooms. She described a centre she had visited a year ago (where there is now a Y.W.C.A. Hut) where between 2,000 to 3,000 girls had to walk about the lanes in the bitter cold all their dinner hour, because there was no shelter at all for them. She also pointed out that the world must not run away with the idea that every munition worker was a kind of millionaire, because, unfortunately, there were many, many women still working for 3½d. per hour. In some cases the Association had a lot of suspicion to overcome. One girl who came in tired out, dropped into an easy-chair, and after listening to some music that was being played, exclaimed, "Well, I thought I was coming to a blooming workhus, but I feels as though I was on me honeymoon!"

Colonel Page Croft said that some speakers had said the women did not want praise, but they had got to have it from the men in the trenches. He had the privilege of fighting in France through the early days of the war, and described the bitterness of infantry having to face an enemy magnificently equipped with artillery, and his anguish when the cry would come through on the telephone, "For God's sake, sir, let the artillery reply!" And his answer had to be: "The guns have fired their ration of two rounds; they can have no more!" Only British infantry could have held the line through those terrible days, and they had fought their way, gradually gaining strength, until now on the Somme the superiority of the British infantry was matched by the superiority of the British artillery—and the men *knew* that this was almost entirely owing to our women. As a nation we were always inclined to deprecate ourselves, but he declared that no other nation could have done what we had done, and that no praise and no help could be too great for our women who were standing so splendidly by our heroes in the trenches, giving them the support they had longed for.

## "The Common Cause" Hut.

The £500 needed for the erection of The Common Cause Hut at Coventry has now been collected; but an additional £200 will be required for furniture and equipment, and it is hoped that some of our readers will see their way to sending special donations. A chair costs 3s. 10d., tables 27s., and easy-chairs 20s. each if bought at wholesale prices.

From members living in the neighbourhood of Coventry, offers of help to wait on the girls or to get up lectures and entertainments for them in the evening, will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., Munition Workers' Welfare Department, 24, Park Lane.

We desire to acknowledge, with cordial thanks, the sums mentioned below:—

| | £ | s | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged ... ... | 416 | 8 | 0 |
| Miss Jane Badland ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Hockwold W.S.S. ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Parton ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. M. M. Robinson ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| E. G., Oxford ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss M. Best ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Maud Place ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. M. Aldis ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| King's Sutton W.S.S. ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Whitehead ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Miss Coxhead ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Charlotte Lloyd ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Miss M. Venables ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Abbott ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Evelyn Knight ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. A. Gleeves ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Macintosh ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Gibb ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Wall ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Browne ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss H. Burnham ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Anon. ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss D. E. Brown ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. T. W. Murray ... ... | 4 | 0 | |
| Miss Marjory Lees ... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Dalglish ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Three Towns and District W.S.S. (additional donation) | 2 | 6 | |
| Manchester W.S.S. ... ... | 43 | 16 | 6 |
| Mrs. Oakley Coles ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Gamble ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss E. Vaughan Jenkins ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Harrold ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss I. V. Thompson ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| | £505 | 2 | 6 |

Further donations should be sent to The Editor, The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

## LONDON UNITS OF THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Dr. Elsie Inglis has been through her third retreat, and although it lasted only under a fortnight, she remarks cheerfully: "It has been, I think, the most uncomfortable retreat I have ever experienced, and I feel I am becoming an old hand at them now."

After the Roumanians in Braila no longer required the services of the Unit, Dr. Inglis arranged that Dr. Chesney and full staff should continue to work for the 1st Serbian Division, and that she herself and staff would be prepared to open another hospital for them as soon as it was required. In the meantime, the Russians asked for help, and Dr. Inglis agreed to proceed to "Z" with her staff and twenty-five Russian orderlies and equipment for six weeks. The Transport went elsewhere to work for the Russians. At Z, almost immediately after the Unit's arrival, orders came that it must be evacuated at once. All the petrol at the station was on fire, and as the train on which the Unit was travelling was carrying ammunition, it could not remain in the station, but was shunted back, and only after considerable difficulty was allowed to proceed towards Y. None too soon, as the station was razed to the ground half an hour after the train left.

At Y the same conditions prevailed; there was no possibility of forming a hospital, and the trains were only able to travel on the single line at a snail's pace, as military trains were blocking the line. After three nights, hungry, though not starving, Dr. Inglis' party arrived at X, where hospital work could have been started if it had been possible to get into touch with the Russian authorities. But in the end Dr. Inglis was advised to return to Braila—another five days in the train, with most inadequate heating. The Unit bore their hardships with imperturbability. Eventually orders came to return to Galatz, and a new building was made over to the Unit, ideal in all respects for a hospital. As Dr. Inglis wrote, orders came first to evacuate again, and afterwards to stay, but by cable we understand that this hospital has been moved to Reni.

# Correspondence.

### WOMEN AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

*A solicitor sends us some weighty reasons in favour of women being allowed to enter the legal profession. He writes:—*

"It is a mistake to suppose, as some do, that all practising solicitors are opposed to the reform which you advocate. I, for one, would welcome the admission of ladies into our ranks. It has not been alone for the sake of justice that I have long desired the reform referred to, but also from a conviction that the membership of ladies would tend towards a purification of the ranks of both branches of the legal profession. For I have reason to suppose that the opposition arises mainly from a consciousness of either incompetence or malpractice on the part of the opposer. For one thing, I happen to know that certain fellow-practitioners regard womankind as a fair subject for plunder. As an example, there has long existed a disgraceful proceeding in connection with our local copyhold practice. As you may be aware, on the decease of a copyholder, his successor can only perfect his or her title to the property (unless as heir, according to the custom of the manor or forest) by either a Special Admittance, a very expensive process, or an Inquisition. The latter instrument is always, in practice, first approved by the Steward, and it only lies for the Copyhold Jury to certify what person or persons are entitled to be entered on the court-rolls as successors in ownership. For that duty, the jurors, invariably all well-to-do men, are not entitled to a penny. Yet they make a practice of extorting from such successor, who, more often than not, is some hapless woman, a sum of money, often large or ill-afforded. And to this fraud many of our practising solicitors are parties, they, whilst ostensibly acting on behalf of a client, are, in reality, serving their friends or relatives, and sometimes even themselves, among the jurors."

### STATE REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

MADAM,—There seems to be a very general impression in lay circles that the amalgamation of the College of Nursing, Ltd., and the Royal British Nurses' Association is to put an end to all diversity of opinion in the nursing profession, but this only shows clearly that the point at issue is not yet understood by the general public. The voluntary union of two associations does not, in the least, solve the difficulty, because there is no change of aims, and the Royal British College of Nursing is to work on the old lines and in support of the same Bill for State Registration.

Criticism of the College of Nursing has resulted in some improvements, but the objectionable principle that the affairs of the nursing profession can best be organised by matrons and other representatives of employers is just as present in the new Constitution as in the old, and nurses who think for the future are still firmly resolved to support the Central Committee for State Registration in their valiant fight for the democratic principle that the workers have a right, from the beginning, to a voice in the management of their own affairs, by means of direct representation through their organised societies. The inclusion of a few nurses on the first governing body of the Royal British College of Nursing does not cede this right; the nurses there are only nominated on to the Council, and will be a quite negligible quantity. There is also still no guarantee of proper training and examination.

It is quite time all women looked closely into this dangerous infringement of women's rights; and the general public, in their own interest, should insist on the Bill for State Registration of Nurses which will guarantee a three years' training. This is ensured by the Bill drafted by the Central Committee for State Registration of Nurses, the first reading of which was ordered in the House of Commons by a majority of 229 just before the war.—Yours, &c.,

M. F. RIMMER.

# Reviews.

A "MANIFESTO" BY THE NORTHERN MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, written by Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett (1d.), deals with women's political disability in its relation to the morals of the nation, and shows that there is a danger, at the present time, of an attempt to give the police greater powers over women prostitutes, both as to control and detention, without any corresponding control of diseased men. "We believe," states the Manifesto, "that prostitution is caused mainly through the accepted double code of morals. . . . Above all, we hold the political disability of woman and her forced subjection to laws unfitted to her status as a self-respecting human being and the counterpart of man, to be responsible for prostitution. . . . And we deplore attempts to reconstruct the race upon a degraded basis of the State persecution of politically-disabled woman and the State protection for the wild oats of politically-emancipated man." The Manifesto is signed by the General Committee of the N.M.F. and sixteen magistrates of the City of Glasgow.

The January number of the *Athenæum* marks a new era in the history of a great review. One of the most prominent features of the paper, which is now to be issued monthly, will be the discussion of the problems of reconstruction, in "this unparalleled opportunity for overhauling our whole national life, and moulding it in accordance with the purpose and ideals of a new age." An article in this number, on the "University Woman and the War," based on statistics compiled from records of Oxford students, shows that over two hundred are engaged in nursing or medical or hospital work; and though Oxford has discouraged women medical students in the past, large numbers of Oxford women are studying medicine elsewhere. Of some fifty concerned with munitions, twelve are acting as welfare workers and one or two as police. The writer dwells on the great value of the knowledge of women in industry now being acquired. "This is the only ultimate value in putting a highly-trained woman to a purely-manual job. It is, too, probably the final value of the welfare-worker that she may be able to help women to the control of their own conditions and interests."

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# Organising Our Woman-Power.

## The Unimportance of the Women.

If the first rumours about the Report of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform are true, that Conference has recommended several very interesting reforms of the franchise laws, including a shortening of the residential qualification that amounts almost to manhood suffrage, but has not thought it important to deal with the question of women. We publish elsewhere a letter sent to the press by the officers of the N.U.W.S.S., and we need add nothing to that statement. A conference that dragged on for six months, only to slip away in the end from the one really vital question before it, would deserve little respect. It would have served the familiar governmental purpose of passing the time away, but otherwise it would have accomplished nothing. The rumours have, it is true, all too familiar a ring, but we can only hope that they are incorrect, and that the later more favourable rumours represent the facts. The Press on Monday night announced "from an authoritative source" that the Conference had reported by a large majority in favour of the inclusion of women in the electorate.

If this is true, it is none too soon. The situation with regard to women's citizenship becomes daily more urgent. At the present moment the Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Agriculture are calling for half-a-million women each, while the War Office proposes to compete with both by an even larger appeal, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain's requirements are still to come. On every hand women are told their work is needed, and on every hand it truly is; and yet the conditions and wages remain such that by the thousand they work badly, by the thousand they are unoccupied, and by the thousand they fail to find work. The truth of this can be demonstrated by any casual visitor at any employment exchange, or by any employer in the land, while a correspondence through any newspaper will reveal hundreds upon hundreds of individual cases.

What is wrong, that all this confusion and wastage should be taking place? Why, in the name of common-sense, is nothing done to remedy it? What is the matter with the national economy that the woman-power cannot be competently organised and competently directed into the channels of national service? It is not through any lack of goodwill on the part of the women themselves. Not once, but again and again have they registered their names for service. Not once, but twenty times, have they come forward—only to be asked to do impossibilities, or to be sent coldly away. This is not through any lack of intelligence or ability; their natural gifts, their honesty, their endurance, and their physical strength are praised on every hand, and yet nine-tenths of their goodwill and their ability is being utterly wasted.

It is not the fault of women that they are untrained and ill-organised, and it is not by their seeking that they are underpaid. There is one cause behind all these things, and that cause is the universal belief in their unimportance. This unimportance is founded upon their votelessness and the remains of their economic dependence, and it is the root of all their disabilities. The unimportance of women in the past has led to the building up of the machinery of government without them; it has kept all the administrative places from them, has closed all the responsible positions against them, and put all the prizes of industry out of their reach. Their unimportance has made them blacklegs in every trade in the world, it handicaps them in every walk of life, limits their opportunity for training, and hampers their full development. To-day it is the unimportance of women that is the greatest internal menace to the State, even now while we are at war, and far more when we shall be at peace.

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The disease of unimportance is not cured with fine words. It is no use telling women they are "splendid," and then treating them as before; all the flattery in the world is not worth one serious effort to improve the facts, and without that serious effort, no solution of the problem of woman-power is even remotely possible. If it is true that the Electoral Conference has refused to make that effort, then it must be made by someone else. There are, fortunately, other things in the world than conferences, and other ways of changing the position of women than by their recommendations. If the Conference will not act, let the House act; if the House will not act, let the Government act; if the Government will not act, let the women act. They would rather do their work; but, as things are, it cannot be done. No one can do impossibilities, and one way or another their position has got to be changed, for the unimportance of women is too important to the nation to be any longer neglected.

RAY STRACHEY.

## PRESS COMMENTS ON THE CONFERENCE.

Writing with regard to the rumoured omission from the Report of the Conference on Electoral Reform of any recommendation with regard to Women's Suffrage, *The Manchester Guardian* says:—

"Two vital and hitherto disputed questions remain—one that of proportional representation, by which Parliament shall be made as nearly as may be a true mirror, instead of an extravagantly distorted one, of political opinion in the nation; the other that of Women's Suffrage, by which it is proposed that the antiquated and unjustifiable sex bar shall be removed from our electoral system. The first of these two reforms, it is said, the Report will approve; the second, it is said, it will ignore. Both are of great and far-reaching importance, but we are not prepared, and we hope Parliament will not agree, to sell the one for the other. Proportional representation, by abolishing the 'swing of the pendulum' and giving to each political party a representation in the House of Commons substantially equal in proportion to the votes it can command in the country, would have an extraordinarily steadying effect on the composition of the House, and would attract men of character, ability, and influence in each locality to offer themselves for election by giving them practically safe seats. It would thus both increase the stability and raise the character of the House of Commons, and restore to it its due independence of the Executive. It is an immense and far-reaching change which would regain for the British House of Commons its primacy among the elected assemblies of the world. As to Women's Suffrage, it is a matter of elementary justice—of a justice which the lessons of the war have brought home as never before to all thoughtful and patriotic people—and no great measure of electoral reform would be tolerable or could be tolerated without it. It would make no such fundamental change in the character and composition of Parliament as proportional representation, but it would remove from a whole sex the stigma of inferiority and incompetence, and enlist in the responsible service of the nation a vast flood of new thought and new enthusiasm."

*The Nation*, January 20th.—"All accounts agree that the Conference could reach no agreement on the claims of women, though we hesitate to believe that it can pass over this question in silence. Suffragists have now a serious struggle before them. . . . It would be intolerable that the question of reform should be closed and a great extension of the franchise made to men without the full and prompt recognition of women's claims. A Cabinet which includes Mr. George and Mr. Henderson dare not ignore them, and a House which has for years been pledged to satisfy them cannot allow this opportunity to pass. The case is urgent, for, as Mr. Asquith has argued, with the whole subject of industrial reconstruction before us, women must be enabled to vote at the next election.

"Most of us supposed that even if the Conference failed to come to an agreement on Woman Suffrage, it would pass on to the House of Commons a general recommendation in favour of it. But everyone sees shipwreck for the resulting Bill if the women are shut out. It is impossible politically; economically, it would be an outrage. It is not even a proposition to put to the man in the street. Yet a thoroughly competent Committee of Parliament turns the whole subject from the door, with the certainty that as soon as the House as a whole comes to consider it, it will be brought back again by the window."

*The Westminster Gazette*, January 17th.—"The pledges which our public men have given to the women prevent a drastic change in the franchise which does not admit their claim."

## A Challenge to Anti-Suffragists.

There is no greater dilemma for suffragists, who ask for the vote in the belief that it will enable them to become more useful citizens, than when the immediate needs of their country are difficult to reconcile with efforts towards what they conceive to be the next necessary step forward in its civilisation. Such problems have met us in the past, but never in such an acute form as in the present.

Not one of us will ever forget the responsive thrill that was felt when in those momentous early days in August, 1914, our honoured President besought us to stop political propaganda so long as changes in the franchise were in abeyance, and to devote ourselves whole-heartedly to serving our country in every way open to us. It would be superfluous in THE COMMON CAUSE to recapitulate the varied forms of useful work the societies in our Union either aided or created. The same spirit that brought into being and supported the Scottish Women's Hospitals and the Maternity Units for Russia was evident in such local efforts as helping to conserve the fruit crop or washing and mending for soldiers. We felt a just pride in the knowledge that fellow-members were doing their utmost, and were desirous that it should be so till the Allies' victory was assured.

These fresh activities, however, showed us even more plainly than before that women would be needed to help decide the lines on which social reconstruction should proceed after the war, so that when the truce was broken—not by us, be it remembered—a group of our representative women put forward our claim.

A Commission is now sitting to consider a new basis for the franchise, and its report may settle the question for many years to come. Our opponents—there are still a few in high places—are arguing that as we have taken up this additional work we no longer care about the vote, and that our spokeswomen do not represent us. We can emphatically assert that they do. Our democratic annual election ensures that any woman, however gifted and personally popular, speedily sinks into the background if she ceases to voice the general view. Also, we maintain that it is impossible for our leaders to express our convictions on the question of women's suffrage too strongly.

In the past, we have used every constitutional method of propaganda that is known to us. For years, we have had a majority in the House of Commons. Those who read, see for themselves that the most influential section of the Press advocates our cause. Those who hearken to the voice of the people, know that it is on our side. That being so, can it be right for us to spend money and energy that is needed to end the war on processions or mass meetings? Is this a moment when we should occupy our own time or that of Ministers of State with petitions, deputations or resolutions?

On the other hand, we question whether we ought to keep silent whilst we are being thus misrepresented, and whilst decisions are being formulated that will affect not only women's but the nation's, welfare for a generation to come.

Will our opponents, who say we are showing no living interest in our enfranchisement, tell us by what legitimate means we can still further testify to the faith that is in us without hurt to activities that at the present time seem essential? If they will but do so, we may safely promise a response that will be both prompt and overwhelming.

A. E. H.

### THE NEED FOR A VOICE IN RECONSTRUCTION.

A memorial, urging the necessity of enfranchising women in any proposed electoral reform brought forward during the war, has been submitted to the Prime Minister by the Manchester and District Federation of the N.U.W.S.S. Signatures have been invited, not from the general public, but from well-known and representative people. The signatories number about 4,000 influential persons, many of whom are men and women who before the experience of war conditions were indifferent or even hostile to the demand of women for a share in the political life of the country. They include 15 members of Parliament, 8 Mayors, 140 Aldermen and County, City, Town, and Urban District Councillors, 89 Poor-Law Guardians, 128 important public officials, 34 magistrates, 341 officials of trade unions and trade councils, 181 representatives of various political organisations, and many leading professional and business men and women.

The memorial sets forth the importance of enfranchising women so that they may take part in the election of the Parliament which will deal with the problems of reconstruction immediately after the war.

# N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

## MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT FEDERATION UNIT (CORSICA).

By Dr. Mary E. Phillips.

Ever since Dr. Blair landed in Ajaccio with the first transport full of Serbian refugees on Christmas Eve, 1915, the Scottish Women have had medical charge of the Serbian Colony here. The number of refugees in the Island has varied from three to six thousand, and with the number the class of refugee has also varied. The first Serbs to come were from Southern Serbia, some civil officers and their wives and families, some peasants, but all at that time equally destitute, as they had fled for their lives before the Bulgarians, leaving all behind and suffering great privations. Among them were many mothers and prospective mothers, and the maternity work of the Hospital was started ere the refugees reached Ajaccio, as a fine boy was born on one of the transports, and mother and child did well under the care of Sister Shee. Since then twenty-six babies have been born in our own Hospital, and others outside, with no maternal or infant deaths. These babies are, for the most part, very flourishing specimens, and are the pride of the Colony. It was almost pathetic to see the joy of the three Serbian Deputies who visited us lately on learning that some beautiful babies, whom they were admiring as English, were really little Serbs.

As a result of exposure, privation, and shock, there was a considerable amount of sickness among the refugees, and there was ever present the possibility of infectious disease; fortunately, however, no serious epidemic arose. Soon Dr. Blair was able to obtain a suitable building for a hospital, and this was filled with patients, as, in addition to all the serious cases from the Colony who are treated in hospital, numbers of young recruits arrived from Corfu. These were some of the recruits who made the great trek through Montenegro and afterwards Albania. Of their sufferings we all read, but the condition of these starving lads is only really known to the doctors and nurses, who, through long and weary weeks and months, have tried to nurse them back to health and strength—often, alas! without success, as could only be expected after such privation. Tuberculosis has stepped in, and is still claiming victims. Many of these boys are still ill here.

Again a lull; then the most pathetic group of all arrived—the schoolboys and students. Lest they should fall into the hands of the enemy, the students and boys from about eleven years up were marched to the Adriatic, several thousands dying on the way, thousands more after reaching the base, so many that the island where they were quarantined came to be known as "L'isle des Morts." The remnant were taken to France, and among other departments to Corsica. The work among them has been of great value, and it was a proud day for the Scottish Women when they cheered 300 strong and happy boys off for England; since then smaller batches have gone week by week to France. Boys who were mere bags of bones have slowly been restored to normal conditions. But though many have happily been restored to health, many have also found a grave on this beautiful island; many, very many, are still suffering from tuberculosis of joints or glands, or, alas! lungs—very many of the latter. At present this is the most serious problem that we have to face, and the number is weekly being added to by rejected soldiers and civilians from Salonika, Corfu, and other bases.

Lately we have a large addition to our numbers by the closing down of a hospital for Serbs at Bastia, and a home for delicate boys has been opened by the Serbian Relief Fund at Ucciania, and these boys will require special care. In addition, we are receiving soldier reformés turned out of military hospitals as hopeless and incapacitated. For these we have done something. Still, the work of the ordinary medical care of the Colony continues; at present we have mainly the young boys, the tuberculosis cases, babies, and children. The hospital has been enlarged to eighty beds, and includes an X-ray installation, this being the only one in Corsica, and largely used by the French Military and Naval Authorities, an operating theatre, and a pathological laboratory. We have also an open-air department for phthisis, consisting of four tents. Sun-baths are a great part of our treatment. Our garden, with its tents, was a source of curious interest to the Ajaccians at first. "Do they sleep there at night?" the passers-by would ask. Now they approve, and think we are "bien installées," and our patients "bien soignés." More than 2,000 patients have been treated at the hospital at Ajaccio alone, besides those treated in the dispensaries in the Prefecture Establishments and in the Village Colonies. In addition to the General Hospital, there is a Fever Hospital in the old Lazaret of the port of Ajaccio, lent by the French Authorities—a most picturesque and historic building—a tent for convalescents at Ucciania, and an arrangement with the Serbian Relief Fund by which we send convalescents to their home at Piana for the Serbs.

**OPEN-AIR TREATMENT IN THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS.**

Although the men are returning to Salonika as work is opened up, the women and children remain. The unfit from among civilians and army are being returned to us to be cared for here. Tuberculosis is increasing, and there is need of a crusade to stamp it out in the Colony.

## CANTEEN WORKERS WANTED.

The London Women Patrols Committee have opened a canteen for the girls employed at munition works in the neighbourhood of Shepherd's Bush. At the club, at 131, Uxbridge-road, they need voluntary workers: one lady to be responsible for each day with at least eight helpers, and it will mean giving from eleven o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon of that day.

Will you give four hours once a week? If you can do so please write to the Secretary, London Women Patrols Committee, Parliament Mansions, Victoria-street, S.W.

# Notes from Headquarters.

**The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**
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*Hon. Secretaries:*
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A public meeting has been arranged for February 20th, in the Large Queen's Hall. It is hoped that delegates to the Council will make a point of attending the first large Suffrage Demonstration which has been held by the National Union since the outbreak of war. Full particulars with regard to speakers will be published later.

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| Mrs. M. K. Richardson ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss D. Martyn ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| | £744 | 14 | 1 |

### IMPORTANT.

**Lost Letters Addressed to the National Union.**

POSTAL ORDERS should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

TREASURY NOTES should be treated like coins, and *always* registered. If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the SECRETARY, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Please address letters containing money either to the SECRETARY, or to MRS. Auerbach or Miss Sterling by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

## Six Months' Medical Work with the Millicent Fawcett Units in Russia.

BY MURIEL H. KERR, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).

During the six months I have just spent in Russia under the auspices of the N.U.W.S.S., my work was done in hospitals and dispensaries in the depths of the country, in the province of Kazan, one of the Volga provinces in the east of Russia, to which I journeyed by way of Newcastle, Bergen, Christiania, Stockholm, Petrograd, and Moscow.

For the first month I was in temporary charge of a hospital of forty beds at the village of Isgar (forty miles from Chistopol). Here, besides an interpreter, I had no one to help me but Sister Smith, who worked like a Trojan, and never turned a hair at the endless unspeakable dressings I handed over to her, and an old Russian *feldzeritza* (partly trained medical attendant), who helped me greatly with the patients. We had an ancient dame of seventy-nine as our domestic staff, incapable of doing anything but lighting the samovar, and sweeping the pigs and geese off the door-step, leaving the cooking and washing to us. Every morning I interviewed well over a hundred patients, Tartar and Russian peasants and refugees.

Lying on straw at the bottom of peasant carts, we set off on our travels again through vistas of fields of golden wheat and corn, with the peasant women reaping in their bright red or blue dresses. After passing through many little villages, we came to our destination, Petropavlosk, a large, sleepy village lying in the moonlight, with lakes around it and hills behind. Our hospital nestled at the foot of the hills, with miles of wheat fields in front, and here our company was increased by the addition of Sisters Percival and Argent, and a Russian Red Cross officer. We had even more work to do than at Isgara. Every morning at sunrise we would peep out of our bedroom windows to see horses, vehicles, and pedestrians beginning already to collect round the out-patient dispensary. The prevailing diseases were malaria and trachoma, but I had nearly every other conceivable ailment to battle with also. I shall never forget one very bad confinement I attended thirty miles away. By the time it was over, night had fallen, and my coachman would not return till dawn, as the horses did not know the way, so I had perforce to spend the night in the company of ten little Tartars and two Tartar men!

My next and last destination was Chulpanova, for which we set out in a grand procession of three waggons in the early morning. Some twenty-five miles out we came to a large Tartar village, where the inhabitants looked decidedly hostile, and shouted "Germansky" after us, so we stopped while our interpreter explained we were "Anglechansky," their friends, and not Germans. They then smiled somewhat doubtfully, and asked who the English were, and where they came from, so we gave them a short geography lesson and proceeded on our way. We picnicked in a delightful wood, with the sun glinting like fairyland through the trees, and by evening had got as far as Stara Chelne, where we stayed overnight. Next day, I set off alone for Chulpanova, a beautiful village by the river. The hospital here was much larger than the others in which I had worked, and everything was new and spotlessly clean. With me here were Sister Denholm as matron, Miss Fordyce as dispenser, and Sisters Mielle and Cotterill, while the commissariat was managed by a Russian Red Cross officer, whose wonderful and delicious housekeeping was a source of constant amazement to us mere women.

At Chulpanova we were frantically busy the whole of the time I was there, and neither Dr. May nor I had cause to complain of lack of work! The hospital was always full, but still we never turned away an acute case, for Sister Denholm could somehow produce another mattress from somewhere. Our indoor cases were chiefly pneumonia, typhoid fever, and rheumatic fever, but we had also a large number of very bad dressings, which made a great deal of work for the Sisters. In the out-patient department, the numbers varied from a hundred to over two hundred each day, the predominating cases being skin diseases, trachoma, and tuberculosis. Every afternoon, I had calls to make at different villages around, and it was often with great difficulty that I got home again to Chulpanova, for when once I arrived in a village, all the sick and infirm would want me to visit them. In spite of all the constant hard work, I was sorry to leave the hospital there, and shall always look back with happy memories to my work amongst those kind and grateful refugees and Russian peasants.

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| Miss S. May ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
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# DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treas., S.W.H., Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to Lady Cowdray or the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Hon. Treas., 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forward as per List to January 11th, 1917 ... ... | 150,002 | 3 | 1 |
| Further donations received to January 18th, 1917:— | | | |
| *Mrs. Robertson ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Collection from Parish Church, Arbroath, per James Jack, Esq. ... ... ... ... | | 13 | 6 |
| *Miss E. Robertson, per Miss Euphemia W. R. Allison, Hon Treas., Perth W.S.S. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Miss Rankine ... ... ... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss Craigie, Sale of Post-Cards (Royaumont) ... ... | | 8 | 4 |
| Guild Street, Girls' School Society, per Miss McGregor | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Miss J. C. C. Macdonald, £50, to name a "Strathardle" bed, being proceeds received from Free Gift Sale, held in Ballintuim School, and other donations ... ... | 68 | 17 | 8 |
| Mrs. Munro (Roumania) ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss Bury, Grahamstown & Bainsford Co-operative Society Ltd., Falkirk, per the Secretary ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss Bury, proceeds of Lecture held in Gartley ... | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| *Per Miss Bury, proceeds from Lecture at Drumblade ... | 3 | 10 | 9 |
| Per James W. Thorburn, Esq., Kirk Session of South Leith Parish Church (Serbia) ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Queen's Park Bowling and Tennis Club, per Charles Taylor, Esq., Secretary ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss Lucy A. Souter, £8 12s. for the January "Bairns Birthday" bed (Royaumont) (second donation); £16 8s. for "December Bed of Memories"; for "Bairn's Birthday" bed: Miss Robina Oliphant, Miss Knox Crawford (2s.), Mrs. Middleton Ayton (2s. 6d.), E. A. W. (1s.), Mr. James Sutherland, (4s.), Mrs. Fletcher (5s.), Miss Mackie (£1), Miss. A. Farquharson (2s. 6d.), Miss Chalmers (10s.), Jessie McKechnie (2s. 6d.), M. R. (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Bertha Fry (£5 5s.), Miss Turnbull (5s.)— | £8 | 12 | 0 |
| *Per Mrs. Bye, Hon. Treas., N.U.W.S.S., collected by Mrs. Pearce, Acting Secretary, from members and friends... | 18 | 15 | 6 |
| *Per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas., Sunderland W.S.S. (December collection), Workmen of Messrs. R. A. Bartram & Sons Ltd., £3 10s. 2d., collected at 4, Belford-road—Mrs. Common (10s.), Miss J. Common (10s.), Mrs. Eliot Common (10s.), Mrs. Walford Common (5s.), Mrs. Garcia (2s. 6d.), A Friend (1s.), Household Economies at 4, Belford-road (6s.), Workmen Foremen and Officials of Messrs. McColl & Pollovk Ltd. (£3). Per Mrs. Mundella: Miss Eyres (5s.), Miss A. Hedley (2s. 6d.), Mrs. A. Johnson (10s.), Nurse Hinch (1s.), Mrs. Mundella (2s.), Miss A. M. Rhind (5s.), Miss Dalrymple Smith (5s. 8d.), S. G. (5s.) ... | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Mrs. Macdonald ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. C. Reid ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Per Miss Bury, proceeds of Lecture at Kennethmont and and Insch ... ... ... ... | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| Per Miss Low, Special Subscription from the Miners of of the Broxham Oil Co. ... | 98 | 1 | 6 |
| Per Abr. Mill, Esq., Managing Secretary, Kelty Co-operative Society Ltd., from members of Kelty Co-operative Society | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Fergusiie Bowling Club, Paisley, per Scottish Bowling Association, per A. H. Hamilton, Esq., S.S.C. (Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Mrs. R. G. Robertson, Employees of Messrs. Portland, Forge & Co., Kilmarnock (£1 17s. 4d.). Employees of Riccarton & Craigie, Goods Station, Kilmarnock (14s.). Employees of Messrs. Boyd & Forrest, Kilmarnock (£3 0s. 5d.). "A Widow's Mite" for Destitute Serbians (10s.) ... ... ... | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| *Per Miss Etta Shankland, further from the Flower Scheme, per Miss Peggie Henderson (3s.), per Mrs. Mathieson (1s.), small sums (2s. 6d.) ... ... ... ... | | 6 | 8 |
| Per Mrs. Wright, Hon. Treas., W.H.S.S., West Herts W.S.S. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Mrs. Helliwell, Treas., S.W.S.S., part proceeds of Xmas Party and Sale, at Sheffield (£13 7s. 6d.). donation from Mrs. Hutton (£1) ... | 14 | 7 | 6 |
| *Alex. Cupples (Serbia) ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss Lockhart, Hon. Treas., B.W.T.A., January donation, upkeep of B.W.T.A. Motor Ambulance (Royaumont) ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss Euphemia W. R. Alison, Hon. Treas., further sum collected by Perth Society for the "Perth" bed at Royaumont ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Per J. Lochhead, Esq., C.A. Greenhead Parish Church, collection ... ... ... ... | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Shannon | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous ... ... ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Rosa, Anonymous ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Arngask Parish Church, Glenfarg, per Alex. Dalrymple, Esq. Session Clerk (Serbia)... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| *Staff of Accountant's Office, G.P.O., Edinburgh, per A. P. Macmanus, Esq. ... ... ... | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| *Masters and Boys of Glasgow Academy, per E. Temple, Esq., Headmaster ... ... | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Miss Ella Matheson ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| *Miss Salvesen, to continue "Salvesen" bed at Royaumont ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Phyllis Gate ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Anonymous ... ... ... | | 2 | 0 |
| Dr. David Gentle ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss J. E. Normand ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss B. Luke ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Robert McKenzie, Esq., Hon. Treas., Birmingham Burns Club, further 6 months for "Birmingham Burns Club" bed in Royaumont ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss B. M. Moir, Hon. Treas., N.U.W.S.S., Exhibition of "Edith Cavell X-Ray Car" in Falkirk ... ... ... | 7 | 12 | 4 |
| A. J. B. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Miss M. E. Pratt, Anonymous ... ... ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Miss G. E. Ready ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Mrs. J. T. Dunn, Hon. Secretary, from Gateshead W.S.S. ... ... ... ... | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| *Per James MacAra, Esq., Hon. Treas., Ardgowan Club | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | £150,463 | 4 | 1 |

* Denotes further donations.

## GENEROUS DONATION FROM INDIA TO THE S.W.H.

Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Scottish Women's Hospitals, has also received, since this list was completed, the magnificent sum of £13,000 from Calcutta. This Indian donation is sent to equip and maintain a Calcutta Unit at the Front, and most heartfelt thanks are due to the many friends in that far-off country who have contributed so liberally.

It is a testimony to the world-wide interest and enthusiasm in the work of the S.W. Hospitals, evidenced so clearly in this splendid gift, and taken in conjunction with the similar enthusiastic recognition the work of the S.W.H. has received from Canada and America, can leave no doubt or hesitation in following on continuously in the work of nursing the sick and wounded of our Allies.

Both Mrs. Abbott and Miss Kathleen Burke, who have been speaking for the Hospitals in India, the States, and Canada, have surely, indeed, touched the hearts and pockets of their listeners.

## FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

| *Name of Bed.* | *Donor.* |
|---|---|
| "Strathardle" (Salonique) (1 year) | Per Miss J. C. C. MacDonald, Ballintuim House, Blairgowrie, proceeds of Free Gift Sale, held in Ballintuim School. |
| "Salvesen" (Royaumont) (further 6 months) ... ... ... ... ... | Mrs. Salvesen, 21, Buckingham-terrace, Edinburgh. |
| "Martha's Vineyard" (Royaumont) (6 months) ... ... ... ... ... | Mrs. E. E. Mayhew, Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. |
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| "Martha's Vineyard" (Royaumont) (6 months) ... ... ... ... ... | Mrs. B. Cromwell, Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. |
| "Martha's Vineyard" (Royaumont) (6 months) ... ... ... ... ... | Martha's Vineyard, Herald, Oak Bluffs, Mass. |
| "Englewood" (Royaumont) (6 months) | Mrs. Henry C. Watson, Inglewood, N.J. |
| "Englewood" (Royaumont) (6 months) | Miss Alice M. Davidson, 574, Maddison-avenue, New York City. |
| "Mr. Edward Hewitt" (Royaumont) (6 months) ... ... ... ... ... | Mr. Edward R. Hewitt, Medvale, N.J. |
| "Mrs. Paul D. Cravath" (Royaumont) (6 months) ... ... ... ... ... | Mrs. Paul D. Gravath, Locust Valley, Long Island. |
| "Mr. James A. Blair" (Royaumont) (6 months) ... ... ... ... ... | Mr. James A. Blair, 24, Broad-street, New York City. |
| "Mrs. F. S. Smithers" (Royaumont) (6 months) ... ... ... ... ... | Mrs. F. S. Smithers, Glen Cove, Long Island. |
| "Birmingham Burns Club" (Royaumont) (further 6 months) ... ... | Per Robert McKenzie, Esq., Hon. Treas., Birmingham Burns Club, 30, Stirling-street, Edgbaston. |

## FURNITURE WANTED.

MADAM,—The Committee of the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals have been fortunate enough to secure more spacious offices, at 66, Victoria Street, and consequently the furniture they now possess will not be adequate for the new rooms. They, therefore, appeal to the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE for further help. They want tables, desks or writing tables, chairs, bench and footstools, carpets, hearth-rugs, mats and two door-mats, one fender, one kitchen-fender and fire-irons, shelves, a clock, a sofa, if possible, and a cupboard. If your readers will be kind enough to look round their houses and see if they can spare anything which will help in the present need the Committee will be most grateful.—Yours, &c.,

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## Items of Interest.

The Training Department of Women's Service has been asked to provide trained, capable women for housepainting, paper-hanging, whitewashing, &c. It has on its books vacancies for a staff of women repairers, paper-hangers, and whitewashers for a large tenement building in London, where the pay will be the same as that received by the men replaced. This organisation can also place women in classes for instruction in practical carpentry. Some decorators are already training women with success, and those already employed are earning from £1 a week up to £2 or more, but, as yet, there are not enough to meet the demand.

Before the war very few women were employed in window-dressing, but many of the big drapery firms are now employing women, and are well satisfied with their work. Unfortunately, the women are not getting the same rates as the men whose places they are taking, but it is to be hoped that the Shop Assistants' Union will be able to insist on the same rates eventually being paid. Women are also being largely employed as buyers, shopwalkers, and commercial travellers in the drapery trade, branches in which some women had already shown considerable ability.

Workers in the Westminster District who want to lunch quickly will be glad to know that at the Cafeteria, in Marsham-street, a system is in force that enables meals to be obtained with the least possible delay. Each customer on entering takes a tray from one table, and china and cutlery from another. She then goes to an inner room, where she receives a helping of meat and vegetables, or some other hot dish, and her cup is filled with tea, coffee, or cocoa; or she helps herself to sausage roll, bread and butter, or whatever cold item she may select from the menu. She then takes the tray to a desk, pays her bill, passes on to the dining-room, and takes her seat.

Women gardeners will be interested to know that the United Horticultural Benefit and Provident Society is considering the advisability of accepting women members. The Society is a very sound one; it has a State side, in connection with the National Insurance, and a private side, which gives benefits in proportion to the amount subscribed. Membership would not only be an advantage to women-gardeners individually, it would also give them a chance of organising in conjunction with men of their own profession. The Society can, however, take no steps unless a sufficient number of subscribers is assured. All who are interested in the matter are asked to communicate with Miss L. Joshua, 58, Forest-road, Kew.

## What Some of our Societies are Doing.

WORTHING.—A meeting took place at 8, Liverpool-terrace, on Tuesday, January 16th. Tea was served at 4.30, and about fifty people came to listen to Mrs. Alys Russell's very interesting lecture on "The Work of the Russian Unit and Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units." The Society was very interested to hear that their former sec etary, Mrs. Elborough, was now acting as administrator to the Russian Units. Mrs. Russell's appeal for funds resulted in a collection of £2 1s. 6d.

DEWSBURY W.S.S.—A great number of people were entertained at an "At Home," held on January 18th, in the Mayor's Reception Rooms at the Town Hall. The Hostesses were Mrs. Edwin Lee and Miss Walker. The programme of the evening consisted of pianoforte selections from Chopin. Present 120-130. Miss Kathleen Frise Smith acted as pianist, and the music was very much enjoyed. Later Mrs. Holme explained the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and a collection was made, which realised £24 8s. 3d.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

*JANUARY 26.*

**N. Kensington.**—Bosworth Mission, 10, Bosworth Street, Ladbroke Grove—Speaker, Mrs. Bertram—Subject, "The New Need for the Vote" 8.0

**Edinburgh.**—40, Shandwick Place, "At Home"—Speaker, Mrs. Winram—Subject, "Prisoners of War in Germany" 4.30

**Leith.**—Great Junction Street, Wesleyan Church Hall—Speaker, Miss Alice Low—Subject "Scottish Women's Hospitals" 8.0

*JANUARY 29.*

**Birmingham.**—Bearwood Co-operative Guild—Speaker, Mrs. Humpidge 6.45

**Birmingham.**—George Street Mission—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 3.0

**London.**—Quarterly Council, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. 3.0

*JANUARY 30.*

**Bradford.**—At Layeock's Café—Speaker, Miss I. O. Ford 7.30

*JANUARY 31.*

**Bristol.**—Working Party at 40, Park Street 3.5

**Worthing.**—Meeting—Speaker, Miss Helen Ward—Subject, "Suffrage and Women's Wages" 5.0

*FEBRUARY 1.*

**Birmingham.**—Combined Meeting, Women's Co-operative Guild, Women's Labour League, and Railway Women's Guild, Saltley Branches, in Guild Room, Saltley—Speakers, Miss G. Cooke, and Mrs. Ring

*FEBRUARY 2.*

**Southport.**—Lantern Lecture in the Cambridge—Lecturer, Mrs. Shaw Maclaren, on "The Work of the Scottish Women's Hospital"—Chairman, His Worship the Mayor 7.30

### Scottish Women's Hospitals.

JANUARY 27th, at 3.0 p.m.—At Downe House, near Orpington—Speaker, Miss Curwen.
FEBRUARY 1st, at 3.30 p.m.—At Oakhurst, Upper Norwood, Women's Afternoon Meeting—Speaker, Miss Curwen.


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*All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.*


## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Meeting in the New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions' Arcade, Knightsbridge, Tuesday, January 30th, 3.0 p.m., "Back to the Vote," Mr. Reginald Pott. Admission free.

## POSITIONS VACANT.

CAN a lady recommend superior woman (child not objected to) for work of small house.—Miss Woodward, Hermitage, Gerrard's Cross.

ORGANISER REQUIRED for temporary work. Must have wide knowledge of industrial conditions.—Apply, stating full particulars, to the N.U.W.S.S. Office, 14, Great Smith-st., S.W.

WANTED immediately, House-Parlourmaid; light work, good salary.—Mrs. Corbett Fisher, 11, Upper Cheyne-row, Chelsea.

WANTED.—Lady Housemaid, for country house where lady servants kept.—Box 6,143, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WAR WORK.—Wanted, a good, strong woman, to replace odd man in country house where the domestic staff is principally ladies.—Box 6,361, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED, in March, V.A.D. Secretary for hospital, North Wales.—Particulars, Thoday, Chinley.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR AMBITIOUS WOMEN IN THE NEW YEAR.—Congenial and remunerative offer for a genuine worker in London, with splendid prospects; whole time at first not necessarily insisted on. Particulars at interview. Kindly call on Tuesday or Wednesday, 30th and 31st, between the hours of 9.30 and 4.30 p.m., at The Spirella Co. Ltd., 266-270, Regent-street, W.

## WOMEN POLICE.

WANTED, in Bristol, a full-time Patrol Leader, fully qualified.—Apply, giving references and experience, to Miss Watt, Training School, 69, Queen's-rd., Clifton, Bristol.

[Continued on page 556

*Continued from page 555.]*

## BUSINESS.

INCOME of £500; pre-war average £750 for lady. Old-established practice of well-known electrolyst for disposal through ill-health; can be acquired on basis of profit for the last five years; part down, and balance secured; fullest particulars given; purchaser must be gentlewoman, energetic, and bright, and preference given to nurse; exceptional opportunity. Vendor in London this month, and could arrange interview.—Reply, C., c/o J. F. Spriggs Ltd., 21, Paternoster-square, London, E.C.

## MOTORING.

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**Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.**

Call and inspect our mechanical class rooms, which are fully equipped for practical training. Driving and mechanism is thoroughly taught by a competent staff.

## MEDICAL.

TWILIGHT SLEEP.—A long-established, very comfortable nursing home is devoting one of its houses to the reception of maternity patients for the Twilight Sleep (or painless child-birth). Moderate inclusive fees.—Address Matron, St. Faith's, Ealing. Telephone 1485.

## DENTISTRY.

**ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.**

**MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,**

**Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 38 Yrs.**

Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.

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CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

## EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 5, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6049

MRS. WOOD-SMITH, M.P.S., Chemist, coaches women students for the Apothecaries Hall Dispensers Examination.—Apply 9, Blenheim-rd., Bedford-pk., W.

WOODVILLE School of Domestic Science and Kindergarten, Handsworth, Birmingham. Educated girls trained and started in life. Certificates awarded. Bracing district.

## DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

A LADY makes Dresses, Blouses, Skirts, Rest Robes, Underclothing, Children's Frocks, &c. Ladies' own materials used. Renovations and alterations undertaken. *Very moderate charges always.*—"Elizabeth," 33, Ferntower-rd., Canonbury, London.

ARTISTIC hand-embroidered dresses, coats, and jibbahs. Special prices during war time. Designs, &c., on application.—Maud Barham (late 186, Regent-st.), 33-34, Haymarket, S.W. Facing Piccadilly Tube Station.

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PERFECT FITTING Corsets made to order from 15s. 6d. Also accurately copied to customers' own patterns.—Emilie, 17, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest styles to measure; best workmanship and smart cut guaranteed; prices moderate.—H. Nelissen, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-circus, W.; patterns sent on application.

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MAIDENHEAD SCALP FOOD, 1s. 8d.; cures Dandruff and ensures new growth even in old age.—Miss Davy, Bere Ferrers, S. Devon. State paper.

## LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second-avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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DELICIOUS "SALUTARIS" DRINKS.—Orangelle! Gingerale! Lemonade! and do. home-brewed. Economical, healthy, and free from all impurities; made from pure distilled water.—Salutaris Water Co., 236, Fulham-rd., London, S.W.

**"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.**

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REMARKABLE LINEN SALE.—White Art Linen remnants, lengths from ¾ yd., suitable for drawn-thread work, &c., 5s. 6d. bundle, postage 5d. Send postcard for Sale Catalogue, free.—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs Russell, 100, Raby-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne

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TO WESTMINSTER WAR WORKERS and others.—A HELP-YOURSELF CAFE on the lines of Canadian Cafeteria opens Monday, January 8th, at 52, MARSHAM STREET, S.W. Hot dishes, 12 to 3 p.m. An ideal quick-service system, combining comfort and economy.

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BRIGHTON'S NEWEST PRIVATE HOTEL, Cavendish Mansions, Cavendish-place; ½ minute pier, sea, and lawn; luxuriously furnished; 35 bedrooms; drawing, smoke, billiard, and dining-rooms; separate tables; terms from £2 2s. per week. Telegrams: Meadmore, Brighton.

HILLSIDE Holiday Guest House; charmingly situated on the Cotswold Hills, 600 ft. above sea level; sheltered from cold winds; G.W.R. Motor 'Bus Service.—Apply prospectus, Manageress, Hillside, Pitchcombe, near Stroud, Glos.

## TO LET.

LADY wants to meet with another to share her home in convenient residential town, South of England; references required and given.—Box 17, Fuller's, 99, New Bond-street, W.

SUITABLE two ladies; sitting-room, bedroom, use bathroom, kitchen; lady's house; no attendance. £1 weekly. Station 6 mins.—Beaconsfield, Bucks.

TO LET, 2½ miles from Bridport and ½-mile from sea, furnished bungalow, facing south, sitting-kitchen, 3 bedrooms; nominal rent; owner on war work.—Apply, "F," Kippington Vicarage, Sevenoaks.

TO LET, in Letchworth Garden City, unfurnished suite in pleasant house; kitchen, sitting, and bedroom; £2 a month.—Apply, "M.," Kippington Vicarage, Sevenoaks.

## WANTED.

DESIRED, 1 quite large or 2 smaller rooms, unfurnished, in simple, well-managed household; working people and children much liked; easy Charing Cross.—Full particulars to M. B. J., Box 6,438, COMMON CAUSE Office.

GENTLEWOMAN, middle-aged, wants share flat or house with another; south sitting-room and bedroom, both good size, and smaller kitchen, completely fitted, all on same floor. Boxroom necessary. About £35, excluding service, which might be arranged.—Address B., COMMON CAUSE Office.

REQUIRED, a small furnished Flat, 2 bedrooms and 1 sitting-room, by the week; W. or W.C. district preferred.—Write, stating terms, to Mrs. Croly, 21, Paternoster-square, London, E.C.

TINY House, furnished or unfurnished, or upper floor with bath and gas-cooker, required February. Westminster, Chelsea, or Inns of Court; terms moderate.—Box 6,431, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE CLUB, 31a, Mortimer-st., W. (close to Oxford Circus). Subscription, 21s.; entrance fee, 21s. Residential and non-residential, for professional women, students, &c.—For prospectus, apply Secretary.

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